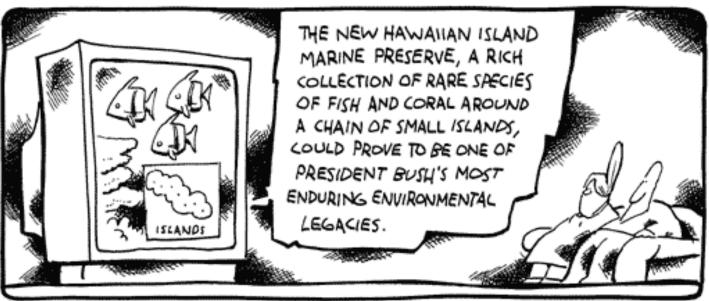


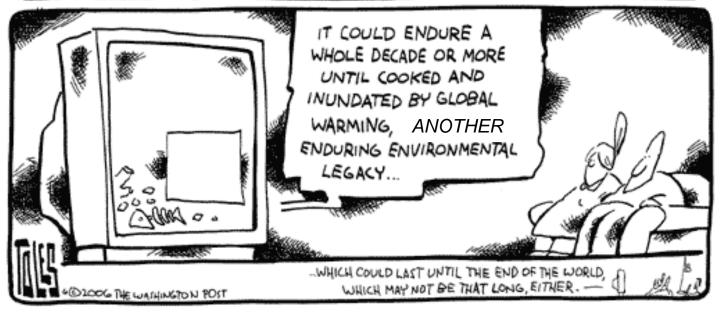
Adapt™

Lara Hansen, Chief Scientist & Executive Director
Eric Mielbrecht, Senior Scientist
& Director of Operations

Why Adaptation?







Vulnerability





Adaptation Options



Resistance

Resilience



Climate-Smart Adaptation Process

Phase 1

- Species
- Habitats
- Ecosystems

- 1. Identify Conservation Target(s)
- 2. Assess Vulnerability to Climate Change
- Sensitivity
 - Exposure
 - Adaptive Capacity

Monitor, Review, Revise

- Changes in Policy
- Changes in Practice
- Institutional Changes

4. Implement Management Options

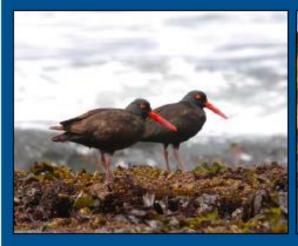
- 3. Identify
 Management
 Options
- Reduce Sensitivity
- Reduce Exposure
- Increase Adaptive Capacity

Phase 2

Phase 1: Vulnerability Assessment

Two Decision-Support Workshops:

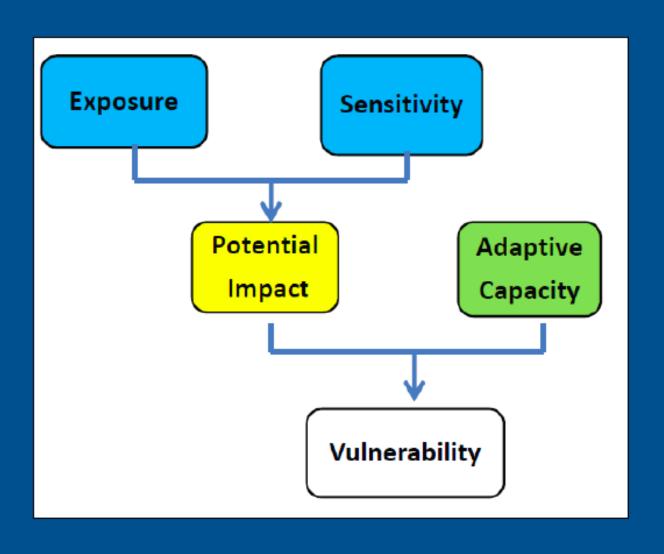
- 1. Define focal resources (11 Feb 2014)
- 2. Assess resource vulnerability (10-11 June 2014)



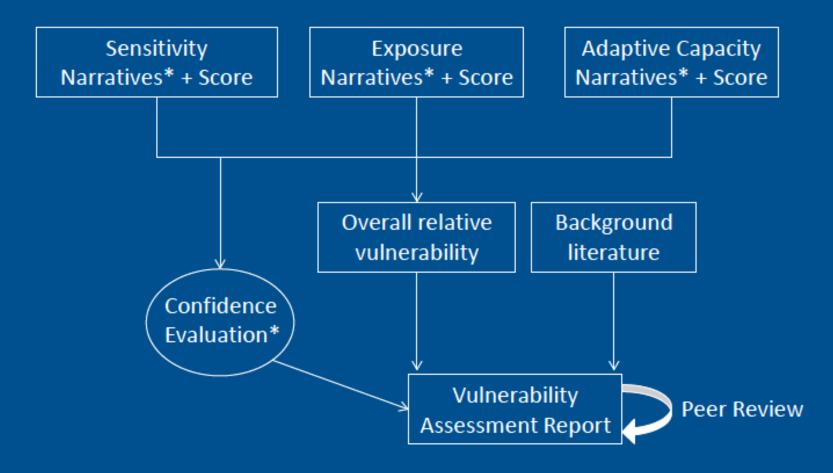




Phase 1: Vulnerability Assessment



Phase 1: Vulnerability Assessment



^{*}documenting uncertainty

Marine Sanctuaries Conservation Series ONMS (succession number to be added by NMSP personnel)

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for the North-central California Coast and Ocean



U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service Office of National Marine Sanctuaries



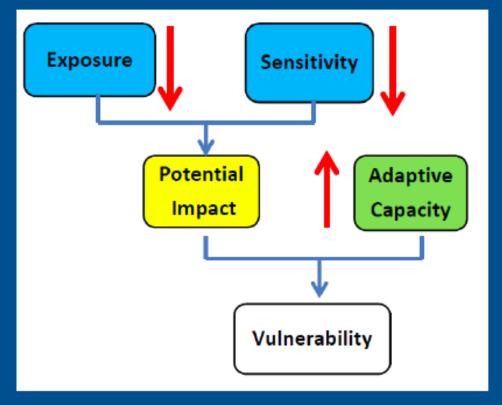




Insert Month Year

Phase 2: Adaptation Planning

Use assessment results to develop management strategies that will...



...in a variety of plausible future climate scenarios

After the Working Group

Recommended actions presented to the Sanctuary Advisory Council

Internal planning process via a Sanctuary Implementation Plan

Made available to other management agencies via a Phase II Summary Report





Greater Farallones NMS



Sea Level Rise, A Hydrology, Coastal Erosion

78 strategies developed by the working group Adaptation actions planned spatially and temporally



Greater Farallones NMS: Spatial Adaptation

Promote landward migration

2016 STUDY AREA BOUNDARY Existing Sanctuary Boundary Proposed Expansion Boundary tation, Summit presen Proposed Expansion Area Climate Cordell Bank Cordell B Ocean of the Farallones **GFNMS** FARALLON HALF MOON Images San Mates County Monterey Bay

Let go of pocket beaches that can't retreat; no management intervention

Practice rapid removal of invasive species following detection

Remove or modify structures that disrupt long-shore sediment transport and/or structures that contribute to erosion

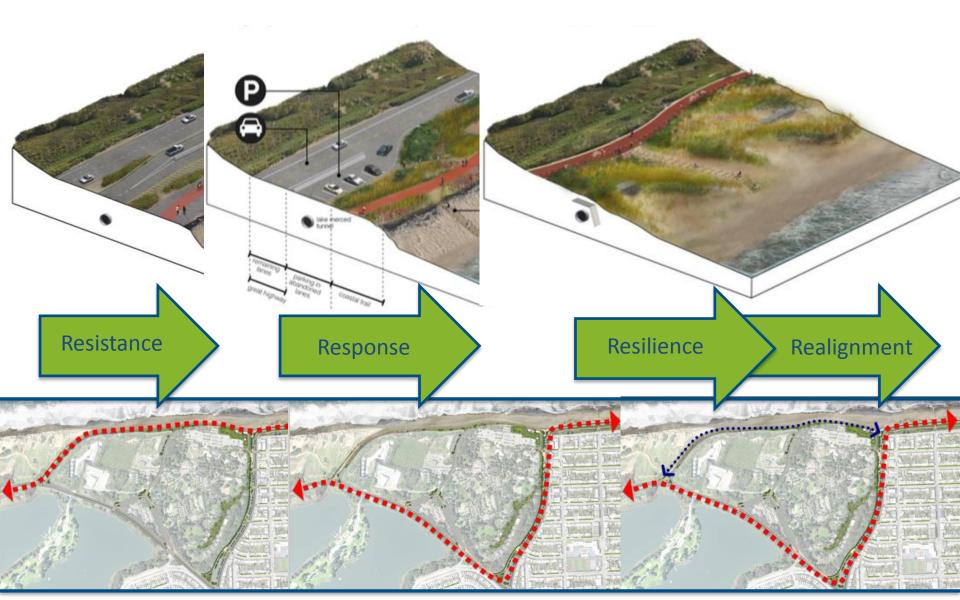








Greater Farallones NMS: Temporal Adaptation



Images from SPUR/AECOM Ocean Climate Summit presentation, 2016

Adaptation Ladder of Engagement











Adaptation is a combination of these four types of actions being applied across spatial and temporal scales.

Is an iterative process that is being undertaken by us in perpetuity.

However you can think of the steps you need to take to make the continuous cycle happen as progressive.



- **7** Sharing
- **6** Evaluation
- 5 Integration
- 4 Implementation
- **3** Planning
- 2 Assessment
- 1 Awareness



Rapid Vulnerability Assessment



Rapid Vulnerability Assessment Concept

To use the information you have to:

- Assess how climate change will affect your system and management goals,
- Develop strategies to assess those vulnerabilities,
- Identify were gaps need to be filled before action can be taken
- Build organizational capacity to develop climate change adaptation skill and climate savvy management

Rapid Vulnerability Assessment



Proposed Process:

- Step 1: Define your scope, timeline and likely stresses
- Step 2: Construct your evaluation Matrix based on the parameters chosen in Step 1.
- Step 3: Complete the matrix using available science and local knowledge
- Step 4: Vulnerability Assessment template (for completion by local MPA managers)
- Step 5: Adaptation Strategy Development



Site habitat types:

Beach

Cliffs

Rocky intertidal

Estuary/wetlands

Pelagic

Kelp Forest

Sea grass beds

Other

Timescale:

Near term

Medium (50 years)

Long (100 years)

Very long (>100 years)

Climate variables:

water temperature

Sea level rise

dissolved oxygen

Currents

sediment transport

upwelling/stratification Extraction

precipitation patterns

Ocean acidification

Turbidity

Wave action/erosion

Salinity

Storms

Harmful algal blooms

ENSO/PDO

Non-climate stressors:

Pollution

Harvest

Tourism

Aquaculture

Transport

Energy production

Roads/armoring

Dredging

Invasive species

Boat groundings

Noise

Disease

Researcher disturbance

Other



Construct your Matrix based on the chosen parameters.

X-Axis: Habitat Types

Y-Axis: Stressors

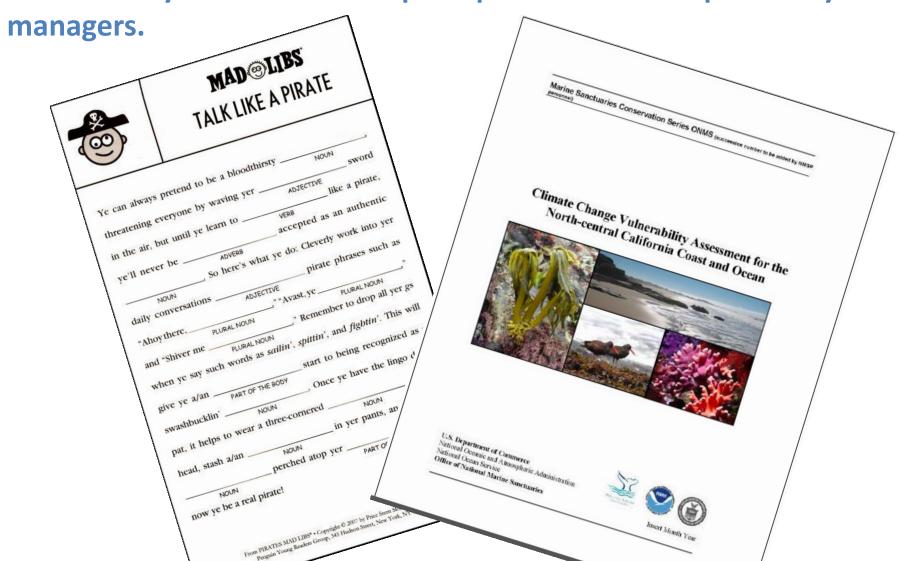
Location:			
Timeframe of interest:		Format 1	
Habitat Type		Habitat	
Climate Stress	What do you know about the projected manifestation of this climate impact?	Impact on this habitat	Vulnerability to this stressor
Increasing Temperature			
Sea Level Rise			
Non-Climate Stress	How will climate change affect this stressor?	Impact of combination of climate change and non-climate stressor on this habitat	Vulnerability to this stressor
Land-source pollution			
Marine-source pollution, including spills			

Complete the matrix using available science and local knowledge

Habitat Type	(6)/(6	
,,	What do you know about the	
	projected manifestation of this	
Climate Stress	climate impact?	
	Air temperatures have already	
	increased 0.7 Deg C, water	
	temperatures annual exceed 1 Deg C	
	over annual summer max. Air	
	temperatures are projected to warm	
Increasing Temperature	up to 2 Deg C by century's end.	
	Sea level has risen 20 cm in the past	
	century, it is expected to rise over 1 m	
Sea Level Rise	by the end of this century.	
	How will climate change affect this	
Non-Climate Stress	stressor in relation to your MPA?	
	Altered precipitation patterns may	
	result in more or less land-source	
	pollution reaching the site. If we have	
	more rain we are likely to have great	
	pollution run-off. However periods of	
Land-source nutrient pollution	drought may cause isolated but more	
	concentrated slugs of these	
	pollutants. Land use of some	
	agricultural fertilizers may change,	
	especially in agriculture which will	
	further complicate this matter.	
	These pollutants may become more	
Land-source non-nutrient pollution	toxic with the added stresses of	
	climate change, especially increasing	
	temperature and decreasing pH.	



Vulnerability Assessment template provided for completion by





Adaptation Strategy Development

	Adaptive capacity		
Impact	Low	Medium	High
Extreme	High	High	Moderate
High	High	Moderate	Moderate
Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Low	Low	Low	Low

Queensland Climate Change Centre for Excellence 2011

For each stress with a high or moderate vulnerability score, develop a list of adaptation strategies that could respond to that stress alone or multiple high and medium vulnerability stresses.

For each strategy list the potential partners, opportunities, funding and management mechanisms, and timeline for implementation.

Find adaptation examples on CAKE





Enter Keywords

(2)

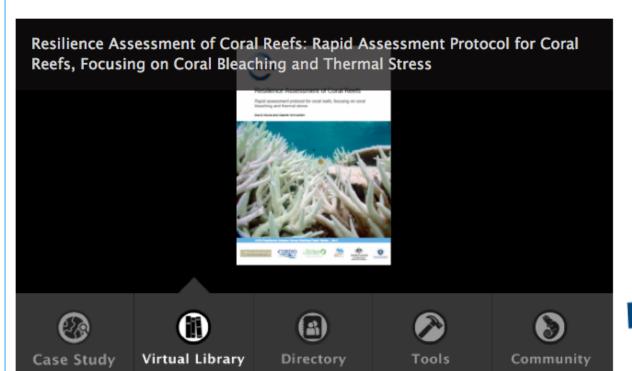
CASE STUDIES

VIRTUAL LIBRARY

DIRECTORY

TOOLS

COMMUNITY





JOIN & SUBMIT

CONNECT WITH CAKE

What is CAKE?

We'll get you on the right track!

Need help? Start here.

Always remember...



Holistic, durable long-term solutions will require a combination of these approaches over the space and time. But you have to start somewhere. A rapid vulnerability assessment is not a bad start.



Want to know more

Contact: Lara@EcoAdapt.org

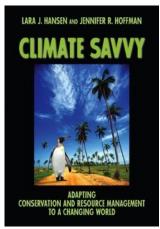
Join: CAKEx.org



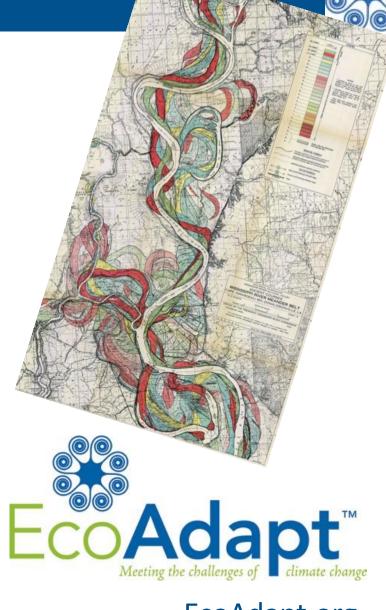
Attend: National
Adaptation
Forum



Read:



Visit:



EcoAdapt.org



State of Adaptation Program

finding out how people are fishing

Awareness to Action

teaching others to fish

Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange (CAKEx.org)

connecting the fishing community

Adaptation Consultation

we fish for you

National Adaptation Forum

share your fishing stories



Adaptation: 5 Tenets











- 2. Reduce non-climate stressors that are exacerbated by or exacerbate the effects of climate change
- 3. Manage for uncertainty
- 4. Reduce the rate and extent of local and regional climate change



5. Reduce the rate and extent of global climate change